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GIVES TREND OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING SIX-YEAR PLAN

The following is a brief summary of the main industrial projects, residential construction, and agricultural expansion proposed in Poland's Six-Year Plan according to wojewodztwos, with the main over-all industrial trends centered on respective wojewodztwos.

Krakow Wojewodztwo -- The plan calls for the construction of Nowa Huta below Krakow, the most important construction project in the Six-Year Plan. A new city of 100,000 persons will be built. The metallurgical plant will produce steel and iron equal to the total produced in all Poland before the new era. The greatest electric power plant in all Poland is being built in Jaworzno. Several great thermal electric power plants will be built and the production of electric power will double. There will be 48 new industrial plants, and 83,000 new residential rooms. Agricultural production will increase by 45 percent.

Katowice Wojewodztwo -- The Czesochowa Metallurgical plant will be expanded into a huge metallurgical combine, second to Nowa Huta, and will produce 1,100,000 tons of steel annually. Thirty-seven new plants will be built. New rooms for housing will number 130,000. Agricultural production will increase by 51 percent. Ten new coal mines will be opened in Slask. Production of coal in Poland will climb to 100 million tons, or 3,700 kilograms per person.

Warsaw and Warsaw City Wojewodztwos -- The total number of residential rooms to be built for the entire country is 723,000, of which 100,000 will be built in Warsaw and 37,000 in Warsaw Wojewodztwo. The Ursus tractor factory will be greatly expanded. Poland will produce 11,000 tractors annually. New types of agricultural machinery will be produced. The Zeran automotive plant will turn out thousands of passenger automobiles. The Six-Year Plan calls for the construction of 41 new industrial plants in Warsaw and 32 in Warsaw Wojewodztwo. Agricultural production will increase by 40 percent.

Poznan Wojewodztwo -- The Stalin Machinery Shops in Poznan will be developed significantly. (Production in the Polish machine-building industry will increase to more than 350 percent. This industry will supply new types of machinery such

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as steam turbines and high-pressure boilers.) Twenty-three new plants will be built in Poznan Wojewodztwo, the number of residential rooms will increase by 24,000, and agricultural production will increase by 29 percent.

Kielce Wojewodztwo -- One of the largest cement plants in all of Europe will be built in Wierzbica. The total output of iron ore will be increased fourfold with the construction of 35 modern ore mines. The Six-Year Plan proposes the construction of 29 new industrial plants, 31,000 new residential rooms, and an agricultural production increase of 42 percent.

Rzeszow Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan aims at increased crude oil production. New oil wells and an increase in production of synthetic fuels will supply a significant portion of the national fuel needs. The Six-Year Plan calls for 24 new industrial plants, 23,000 new residential rooms, and an agricultural production increase of 51 percent.

Lublin Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan calls for the construction of the Fabryka Samochodow Cieszarowych (Truck Factory) in Lublin. A motor industry is arising in the eastern territories which were industrially backward before the war. Poland will produce 25,000 trucks and 12,000 passenger cars annually. Four sluices will be built on the Bug River for the future great East-West Canal linking the Odra and Bug rivers. The Six-Year Plan calls for 31 new industrial plants, 17,000 new residential rooms, and a 48-percent increase in agricultural production.

Wroclaw Wojewodztwo -- Wroclaw, with its Fabryka Maszyn Elektrycznych (Electric Machine Factory) will be a great center of the electrical industry. Total production in the electrical industry will increase threefold. On 16 June 1951, great plants for the production of sulfuric acid were activated in Wizow in Dolny Slask. New copper mines and works are to arise in Dolny Slask. Nineteen new plants will be built in this wojewodztwo. The number of residential rooms will increase by 55,000 and agricultural production will increase by 57 percent.

Opole Wojewodztwo -- The Fabryka Zwiazkow Azotowych (Nitrogen Compounds Factory) in Kedzierzyn is an important project of the Six-Year Plan. Production in the Polish chemical industry will increase to 350 percent. The Six-Year Plan aims at the construction of 12 new industrial plants, 23,000 new dwelling rooms, and an agricultural production increase of 47 percent.

Szczecin Wojewodztwo -- The Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Complex, along with Gdynia and Gdansk, will be developed and modernized. Shipment of goods by vessels will increase by 319 percent. The Six-Year Plan aims at construction of 14 new industrial plants, 16,000 new residential rooms, and a 104-percent increase in agricultural production.

Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan calls for construction of a synthetic fertilizer factory near Naklo. In comparison with 1938, the supply of artificial fertilizers for agriculture will increase sixfold, amounting to more than 40 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare. The plan calls for construction of 20 new industrial plants, 17,000 new residential rooms, and a 35-percent increase in agricultural production.

Zielona Gora Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan provides for construction of the Fabryka Celulozy (Cellulose Factory) in Kostrzyn. Total paper production for Poland will be increased threefold in comparison with 1938. A huge hydroelectric power plant is being built at Dychow and a rayon plant at Gorzow. The plan calls for nine new industrial plants in this wojewodztwo, 12,500 new residential rooms, and an 80-percent increase in agricultural production.

Lodz and Lodz City Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan provides for construction of the Fabryka Maszyn Tkackich (Textile Machinery Factory) at Lodz. Production of woolen textiles in Poland will increase from 49 million meters in 1949 to 75 million meters in 1955. The plan calls for eight new plants in the city of

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Lodz and 19 new plants in Lodz Wojewodztwo. It also calls for 40,000 new residential rooms for the city of Lodz and 24,000 for Lodz Wojewodztwo. Agricultural production is to be increased by 29 percent.

Bialystok Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan calls for construction of the Bialostockie Zaklady Tkackie (Bialystok Textile Plants), a great new cotton textile factory. Total production of cotton fabrics for Poland will increase from 397,600,000 meters in 1949 to 607,700,000 meters in 1955. New industrial plants will number 34, new residential rooms 19,000, and agricultural production will increase by 59 percent.

Koszalin Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan calls for a great new refrigeration plant in Koszalin, in line with the expected twofold increase in food processing. The plan calls for construction of eight new industrial plants, 5,000 dwelling rooms, and a 93-percent increase in agricultural production.

Gdansk Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan calls for the expansion of the Gdansk Shipyard. Great new shipyards will be built which will turn out nine times more ships than in 1949. New vessels, built entirely in Poland, will carry goods to the farthest corner of the world. The plan calls for construction of 19 new industrial plants, 28,000 new residential rooms, and a 65-percent increase in agricultural production.

Olsztyn Wojewodztwo -- The Six-Year Plan proposes construction of plants for the wood products industry in this wojewodztwo. Production of wood products will increase by 186 percent. The plan calls for construction of 14 new industrial plants, 10,000 new residential rooms, and a 94-percent increase in agricultural production.

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